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The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18. 1737.

91c. 618.

To the Printer of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

IT is the great Argument of the Malecontents, that where there are no Grounds for Diſſatisfaction in any Nation, the People are never diſſatisfied. From this Maxim, laid down and granted, they deduce a Proof of the Rectitude of their own Conduct; for they immediately affirm, that the People of *Great Britain* are diſſatisfied, and compliment themſelves on the Pains they take to diſcover and remove the Cauſes of this Diſſatisfaction. The Whole of this Sort of Reaſoning, is weak and falacious, contrary to the Sentiments of wiſe Men, and to the Experience of all; for where is the Country, where none are diſſatisfied? or under what Government live there no Malecontents? Did the *Romans* conſpire againſt *Nero* and *Domitian?* They did the ſame againſt *Auguſtus* and *Titus Veſpaſian*: Does it follow that they did it with the ſame Reaſon? Publick Clamour is not always the Effect of Publick Grievances; it is frequently produced from Wantonneſs, which is the Reſult of Wealth and Peace. When *David* was engaged in Wars, *Iſrael* was all Obedience: When he had filled *Jeruſalem* with fine Buildings, and all his Kingdom with Plenty, then his Subjects drove him from his Throne, and *Shimei*, like a true Patriot, reviled his Prince in his Diſtreſs. There is no judging from general Maxims, nor any ſuch thing as concluding from the Voice of a People: It is their Prerogative to cry *Hoſanna*, and Crucify with the ſame Breath, eſpecially when they have any factious Chiefs to give the Word, which charms the more, the leſs it is underſtood.

WHEN Grievances preſs heavily, no wonder that People complain, becauſe then if the Reaſon be demanded, they have an Anſwer ready. That they complain when they feel no Grievances, is not altogether unaccountable; ſince they may plead Preſcription, and ſay with the *Iſraelites*, ſo did our Fathers, and ſo do We. But who is it that does this? Not the better Sort of the People; not thoſe who have Property; they are well ſatisfied with their Condition. But the Body of the Diſaffected are of the loweſt Claſs. Thoſe who complain of the Government, when they ought to complain of themſelves; and theſe are countenanced by a few Perſons of Diſtinction, who diſlike the Adminiſtration, becauſe they are not in it. If the Caſe were otherwiſe; if the People really ſuffered, and thoſe who call themſelves Patriots had a juſt Senſe of it, they would point out to the World, whence their Sufferings aroſe; whereas at preſent they ſtuff their Libels with general Accuſations, and are very angry with the Court and the Miniſtry, becauſe they are not of the Court, or in the Miniſtry; but if you will believe them for their Country: As if there were a natural, and conſequently a continual Oppoſition in the Intereſts of the one and of the other, which is certainly falſe.

IF theſe Gentlemen had any juſt Reaſon for declaring againſt the Court, we ſhould certainly hear it, as well as the pretended Reaſons which are repeated from Day to Day, and confuted as often. The Court forms no Pretenſions on the People; the Crown is neither jealous of, nor inclined to extend its Prerogative; and in the Management of the Executive Power intruſted therewith, a greater Lenity has been ſhewn under the preſent Reign, than under any other; and if this Lenity be not, I believe it will be hard to find any Grievances. Upon ſuch a Court, what Pretenſions can the People, or as theſe Gentlemen affect to call themſelves, the Country Party, form? Will they inſult a Prince, becauſe he does not oppreſs them? Or would they invade that which the Law has made his Property, becauſe he is content with his own? Becauſe there are no *Quo Warrantos*, *Non Obſtantes*, or Proclamations having the Force of Laws, muſt the Royal Authority be reviled, or the juſt Rights of the King be repined at?

IF the Court was luxurious and prodigal, it would of courſe be indigent, which might induce it to be unjuſt; ſhall we therefore complain, that it is not expenſive and extravagant; that the King is as Juſt as any of his Subjects, and that thoſe who have Concerns with the Court, think themſelves happy therein. Shall we draw in the State of Affairs on the Continent, to juſtify our Murmurs for want of Matter at Home? Shall we be angry with his Majeſty, for not procuring a general Peace, at the ſame Time that we are thankleſs for his having kept us from having had any Share in the Wars? Shall we believe incredible Reports, if they come from the Mint of Sedition; and ſhall we not believe Truth, if it be favourable to the King and his Adminiſtration? Shall we make his Affection for his German Subjects, an Argument that he has none for us? Or becauſe the Situation of Things hath made it ſometimes neceſſary for him to go abroad; ſhall we always believe thoſe who tell us, that he will never ſtay at Home?

BUT it may be ſaid, that tho' the Malecontents make uſe of general Terms, yet they inſiſt ſturdily on their Charge of Corruption, and urge as a Proof the Notoriety of the Fact. Yet if we conſider this ſtrictly, we ſhall have little Cauſe to be ſatisfied with their Proceedings. For if the Court hath no Deſigns upon the People, to what Purpoſe ſhould it employ Corruption? That it hath any ſuch Deſigns is what has ſcarce been ſuggeſted, much leſs proved. I do, indeed, admit, that under ſome Governments the People have enjoyed ſuch extenſive Freedom, that their Governors have been conſtrained to make uſe of Arts, not far removed from Corruption, in order to keep them in their own Intereſt: But this, I hope, will never be our Caſe; tho' the Schemes of the Malecontents viſibly tend that Way.

THE Power of the Miniſtry is another Topick of Declamation; and yet, I am confident, no Adminiſtration ever uſed Power with greater Mildneſs, or kept more exactly within the Bounds preſcribed by Law. The many Attacks they have ſuſtained, doubly demonſtrate this. For, Firſt, If they had ever exerciſed any illegal Power, their Adverſaries would indubitably have ſhewn it, and have had Recourſe to the Law to puniſh it: And, Secondly, If they had been of a vindictive Spirit, they would certainly have revenged the Injuries they have received; and not contented themſelves with defeating Calumny, and purſuing it no farther. How far ſhort the preſent Honourable Perſon, at the Head of the Adminiſtration, falls of ſome of his Predeceſſors, in Point of Authority and Eclat, tho' not in Merit, I ſhall take another Occaſion to prove, not by Arbitrary Compariſons, but by ſtating Facts from Hiſtory; which will ſhew, that tho' there have been good Reigns, and good Miniſtry heretofore, yet there have been none better than the preſent; and under the beſt that are paſt, Miniſters exerciſing greater Power, and living with far greater Luſtre, than him whoſe Dignity and Beneficence make him ſo much envied now.

IT cannot be denied, that we labour under Debts and Taxes, and that it would be a very great Bleſſing to be abſolutely free from the former, becauſe we might then be relieved, in ſome Meaſure, from the latter: But we ought to conſider, that the Debts of the Nation were contracted for the Benefit of the Nation, and that the Publick Faith of the Nation has been given for their Payment, long before the preſent Adminiſtration took Place. If the Revenue of the Publick hath been faithfully managed, as we have all the Reaſon in the World, from the excellent Contrivance of the *Britiſh* Exchequer, to believe it has; we cannot blame thoſe who have managed it, becauſe it hath gone no further. Nor ought we to blame the Adminiſtration for the unſettled State of our Affairs, for many Years paſt. Since if we look abroad, we ſhall find no other People in *Europe* enjoying greater Tranquillity than ourſelves. If there are ſome among us who think they could have given better Counſels than thoſe which have been followed, we have Reaſon to doubt that they are in the wrong; becauſe the Wiſdom of the Nation gave Sanction to the contrary Sentiments. If we ſhould be put on inquiring further, we ſhall find ourſelves at a Loſs where to ſtop. For if the Legiſlature be not the *dernier Reſort*, where ſhall we place it? If in the Crown, that would introduce Tyranny, if in the People, Anarchy would follow. The Preſervation of our Conſtitution is what all Parties pretend to, and their Conformity to our Conſtitution is the beſt Argument that can be offer'd in favour of any Meaſures. We ought, therefore, in all Political Diſputes, to take nothing on Authority, and to admit nothing from Clamour. We ought to make ourſelves acquainted with our Conſtitution, and try all Things by that Standard: Which that we may always do, and always ſupport thoſe who ſupport it, is the ſincere Wiſh of a true Friend to the *Britiſh* Government, and *Britiſh* People, and on that Account to the preſent Royal Family, and the preſent Adminiſtration.

R. F.

Paris, June 11, *O. S.*

'TIS obſerv'd that the Duke of Bourbon, who has been for ſome Time paſt at his Seat at Chantilly, does not come to this City ſo often as he uſed to do. The Situation of M. Chauvelin's Affairs gives Riſe to various Reports, ſome of which are entirely groundleſs; ſuch as, That he is to be removed from Bourges to Pierre-Anciſe, and that the King has taken his Houſe at Grosbois from him, and given it to the Prince of Conti. A certain Prince of the Blood, as much diſtinguiſh'd for his noble Qualities as for his high Birth, being told ſome of thoſe Rumours, ſaid publickly one Day in the King's Antichamber at Verſailles, That it was very cowardly thus to inſult a Perſon in his Misfortunes, to whom it was ſufficient Mortification to be out of Favour with his Prince. 'Tis owing to that Spirit of generous Pity, that the ingenious M. Nericault Deſtouches, Author of the Play call'd *Le Glorieux*, has been engag'd to retouch the principal Character of a Comedy he has juſt compos'd, with the Title of *L'Ambitieux*. This Author, who has ſo happy a Talent in repreſenting Characters, propoſes to draw that of the *Ambitious Man* to the Life, and to ſhew the Miſtakes into which a Man may be precipitated, when he ſoars too high. M. Deſtouches having ſoften'd ſome Strokes in this Piece, and ſuppreſs'd certain Allegories that were too glaring, the French Comedians have begun to play it. This Compoſition is ſaid to be the more remarkable, for the Contraſt there is in it, betwixt two Perſons, who have both the ſame View, but take quite different Meaſures to attain to it; the one by his Ambition, the other by his Moderation, Good-Nature, and Pacifick Temper.'

The 8 Squadrons of the Gendarmerie have quitted their Quarters in Lower Bretagne, and are marching for Flanders.

Upon the Remonſtrance made to the King and Parliament by the Inhabitants of the Streets near the Butchers Shambles of this City, the Parliament has, by a ſpecial Arret, ordered the Provoſt de Marchands to mark out proper Places without the City, for their Slaughter-houſes.

Hague, June 10. *O. S.* 'We are not a little ſurpriz'd with the Accounts we ſaw in ſeveral Letters from France, and from thence copy'd in ſome of our Gazettes, that the Baron Theodore was gone to Paris; that he ſtay'd there 5 Days, and from thence ſet out for Marſeilles, to take Shipping for Corſica. This Advice, however, was certainly forg'd, and is altogether as groundleſs as the News from Limburg, Francfort, Zealand, and elſewhere, that the Baron was ſeen in thoſe Places, at the very Time when he was under Arreſt at Amſterdam. Mean Time, as 'twas much ſafer for the Baron to go from thence directly by Sea than by Land, 'tis not doubted but that he has choſe the former Paſſage to return to Corſica, where he is expected with Impatience by the Malecontents, who have promis'd to ſacrifice all their Money and Blood to deliver their King out of his Troubles, and to regain that Juſtice and that Liberty which he has begun to procure for them.

'Private Letters from England ſpeak of the entire Satisfaction of the Britiſh Court, in the happy Turn which the Affair of Berg and Juliers has taken; and eſpecially with thoſe Teſtimonies of Friendſhip and Union which our Republick has upon this Occaſion given to the Government of Great Britain.

From Petersburg, by Letters of the 3d Inſtant from Hamburgh, 'tis adviſed, that the Court of Ruſſia, to encourage their Veluntiers, has reſolv'd to give

give a Gratuity of 600 Rubles to every Man of 'em for the enſuing Campaign.

Thoſe directly from Petersburgh ſay, that Kouli-Kan has ſent a very large fine Elephant to the Czarina for a Preſent, and order'd his Miniſter there to give her freſh Aſſurances, that he will punctually obſerve the ancient Treaties ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns, in ſpite of all Reports to the contrary.

The ſame Letters add, that the Court has ſent an Expreſs to the Count de Munich, who has 91000 Men with him of Regular Troops, beſides 17000 Coſſacks or Calmucks, to begin Hoſtilities immediately againſt the Turks, it being but too apparent that the Grand Vizier only prolongs the Time to reinforce his Army. 'Tis affirmed, that the Count has Orders to bring them to a Battle, or elſe to form ſome Siege: And that General Laſcy, whoſe Army conſiſts of 49000 Men, Regular Troops, beſides 35000 Coſſacks and Calmucks, has Orders to march, and ravage that Part of the Crim, which was untouch'd laſt Year by the Count de Munich.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, June 13. Since my laſt arrived the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, from Corunna; the William and Lydia, Mellet, from Malaga for Portſmouth; the Thomas and Rachel, Wilberfoſs, from Malaga for Hull. Wind N. Remains the Hanovor for Lisbon.

Pool, June 15. Juſt now ſailed from hence the Providence, Peskill, of and for Arundale in Norway. Wind W.

Deal, June 16. Wind S. W. In the Downs, the Ruby, Sanders, for Venice; the Antelope, Ayres, for Newfoundland; the Ann, Dickerſon, for Bermuda; the Charming Philly, Colebatch, is getting under ſail for Petersburg; Duck, Drake, for Orders; the Sea Nymph, Stapleton, for Cadiz; and the Betty, Wharton, for Barbary. Arrived and Remain, the Proſperous, Kemp, from Malaga; the St. Peter, Kemp, from Port Mahon; the ——, Scrivener, from Malaga.

Gravesend, June 16. Paſſed by the Friendly Society, Hammond; the Humphry, Perry, and the Oldner, Bowles, from Norway; the Jenniſon, Simpſon, from Roſtock; and the Diamond, Kelly, from ——.

LONDON.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Richard Arundell, Eſq; who is Member of Parliament for Knaresborough in the County of York, to be Maſter Worker of the Mint, in the Room of John Conduit, Eſq; deceaſed.

His Majeſty has likewiſe appointed Henry Fox, Eſq; who is Member for the Borough of Hindon in Wilts, to be Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works, in the Room of the Hon. Richard Arundell, Eſq;

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. to be Governor of Barbados, in the Room of the Lord How, deceaſed.

A new Writ is ordered out for the Borough of Dorcheſter in the County of Dorſet, in the Room of Sir William Chappell, Kt. made one of the Judges of the King's Bench: And we hear that —— Browne, Eſq; Brother to the King's Council, Browne, who is the preſent Sitting Member for Dorcheſter, will be choſen without Oppoſition.

'Tis ſaid that Abraham Gapper, Eſq; will be made one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law, in the Room of Sir William Chappell.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Peers adjourned to Tueſday next.

And the Honourable Houſe of Commons to Monday.

The Bill for Diſabling Alexander Wilſon from holding any Office of Magiſtracy, and for laying a Fine of 2000 l. on the City of Edinburgh, for the Benefit of Captain Porteous's Widow, has paſſed both Houſes of Parliament.

As has alſo the Bill for bringing to Juſtice the Perſons concerned in the Murder of Capt. Porteous.

A few Days ſince the Rev. Mr. Smith was inducted into the Vicaridge of Eaſt Tilbury in the County of Eſſex, being lately preſented thereto by the Lord Biſhop of London.

As was alſo the Rev. Mr. Thomas Bate, M. A. into the Vicaridge of Weſtleigh in the County of Devon.

Yeſterday Sir William Chappell took the Oaths before the Lord Chancellor, to qualify himſelf as one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.

And on Monday next he will take his Place in the ſaid Court accordingly.

We hear that Roger Holland, Eſq; Member for the Borough of Chippenham, who is made a Welſh Judge in the Room of Sir William Chappell, will be re choſe for that Borough.

Yeſterday the Rev. Dr. Aldridge kiſs'd his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's Hand, on his being appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highneſs.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby has preſented the Rev. Mr. Coleman to the Rectory of Badſworth, in the County and Dioceſe of York, a Living worth about 300 l. per Annum, void by the Death of the Reverend Mr. Spencer Warren, the laſt Incumbent.

Yeſterday the Hon. John Hedges, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Foway in the County of Cornwall, and Receiver General to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, lay very ill at his Houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Hanover Square.

The ſame Day his Grace the Archbiſhop of York lay very dangerouſly ill at his Houſe at Edmonton.

Yeſterday Morning between 6 and 7 o'Clock Mr. Phillips, a Bricklayer, was attack'd near Bayſwater by two Highwaymen, who robbed him of a Silver Watch, and about 3 l. in Money, and made off.

Yeſterday Phillis Daviſon was committed to Gaol for further Examination, by Col. De Veil, being charged upon Oath for committing Beaſtiality with a large Dog belonging to one of the Watchmen of the Pariſh of St. Ann, and was taken in the Fact. And the ſame Day one Simon Leake, who was made an Evidence about three Seſſions ago, was alſo committed by the ſaid Gentleman, for a Burglary and ſeveral Felonies.

In our laſt, in the Article of Home News from Cadiz, read Leon Franco *for* San Franco.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 2 56	Evening 3 15

Bank Stock 147 1-4th to 146 7-8ths to 147. India 181 1-half. South Sea 103 1-4th, 103 to 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 1-8th. New ditto, No Transfer. Three per Cent. 107, Books ſhut. Emperor's Loan 117 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 111 3-4ths, Books ſhut. London Aſſurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 61. 19 s. to 71. Premium. Old ditto 61. 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto to 41. 4 s. to 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 7-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

This Day is publiſhed,

A SERMON preached in the Chapel at Lambeth, June 12, 1737, at the Conſecration of the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Biſhop of Briſtol. By Samuel Shuckford, M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty. Publiſhed by Command of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Printed for J. and R. Tonſon in the Strand.

And on Monday will be publiſhed,

The 3d Volume of the Sacred and Prophane Hiſtory of the World connected, &c. By the ſame Author.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Oxford.

(Price, neatly Bound and Ornamented with Gold, Five Pounds)

THE Duke of Newcaſtle's Horſemanſhip. In which are a large Number of beautiful Cuts of the different Poſtures, Attitudes, and Methods of Managing the Great Horſe, engraven originally by the Direction and Order of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, which on Account of the ſmall Number that were printed off, became ſo exceeding ſcarce, as to be ſold for Fifteen and Twenty Guineas.

Printed for John Brindley, Bookſeller to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, in New Bond-ſtreet.

N. B. The Original Plates (which have been carefully preſerved by the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford) to oblige the Curious, his Lordſhip has been pleaſed to permit them to be made uſe of for this Edition.

This Day is Publiſhed,

In Folio, illuſtrated with 51 *Copper Plates, and Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of* BURLINGTON,

A New and Accurate METHOD of Delineating all the Parts of the different ORDERS in ARCHITECTURE, by Means of a well-contrived, and moſt eaſily-manag'd INSTRUMENT; whereon the juſt PROPORTIONS of the principal MEMBERS, and of their ſeveral PARTS, are ſo diſpoſed, as wholly to avoid the Difficulty of the Fractional Parts that uſually attend theſe Operations.

Engliſh'd from the Original Italian of OTTAVIO REVESI BRUTI, by THOMAS MALIE, Gent.

Printed for FLETCHER GYLES, over-againſt Gray's-Inn, Holbourn; and THOMAS HEATH, Mathematical Inſtrument-Maker, next the Fountain Tavern in the Strand.

N. B. *There are a few printed on Large Paper for the Curious.*

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Price bound Six Shillings]

(Beautifully printed in the ſame Letter with his other Works, in two Volumes Octavo)

LETTERS of Mr. POPE, and ſeveral of his FRIENDS.

Cum deſiderio veloret revocamus Amores,
Atque olim miſſas flemus Amicitias. CATUL.

In this Impreſſion are contained, all the Letters of the Author's own Edition exactly printed from thence, with all that are genuine from the other Impreſſions, more correct, and ſeveral never before printed.

Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warwick-Lane.

PYRMONT. REISENER & EYRE.

WHereas many Inconveniencies have attended the former manner of ſupplying the Kingdoms of England and Ireland with Pyrmont Water, particularly, the Water frequently lay long in the Merchants Hands at Bremen before tranſported to England, and afterwards yet longer in the Poſſeſſion of the Sellers in London before ſold: ſo that oftentimes, before it came to the Drinkers Hands, it would be a Year old, or upwards. Moreover I have detected Perſons filling Bottles (marked with a Star, like thoſe in which I uſed to fill the Pyrmont Waters) at a common Spring, in order to tranſport and impoſe them upon the Publick, for the true Waters of Pyrmont. And further, to my certain Knowledge, great Quantities of falſe Waters were purpoſely filled in this Country, and impoſed laſt Year on the Publick deſignedly, by ſome Traders in England, in order to prejudice this Fountain, and to the Detriment and Diſappointment of the Drinkers. And on the other hand, being well aſſured of the Integrity of Mr. EYRE, ſworn Purveyor of all Mineral Waters to their Britannick Majeſties, and being an Eye-Witneſs of the Improvements he has made in filling theſe Waters, whereby they are now tranſported in greater Perfection: Therefore I do appoint him, jointly with my Brother JOHN-HENRY REISENER, to tranſport into England and Ireland the ſaid Waters, which ſhall be ſent them from time to time, and be ſold by *them only*, or by ſuch as *they ſhall appoint*, by which Method the Dominions of his Britannick Majeſty will be conſtantly ſupplied with FRESH PYRMONT WATER, and the foregoing Inconveniencies be in ſome meaſure prevented: And for a further Caution, all the Bottles filled with the ſaid Water will have the Arms of his Highneſs the Prince of Waldeck impreſſed on the Side, agreeable to a Patent granted them by his Highneſs for that Purpoſe; and all ſuch as are not thus marked, agreeable to the above Impreſſion, are not to be depended on to be the true Waters of Pyrmont.

Pyrmont, Mar. 30. 1737. CHRISTIAN-ULRICH REISENER, *Maſter of the Pyrmont Wells.*

THESE are to certify, That Meſſ. JOHN-HENRY REISENER and HENRY EYRE have cauſed to be filled, in their Preſence, 34,113 Bottles of Pyrmont Water, which Water was filled in a good Seaſon, and when it was in its utmoſt Perfection, and was corked, wired down, and ſecured by an excellent Compoſition, after an improved Method.

Pyrmont, May 26. 1737, N. S. D. JOHN PHILIP SEIP, *Counſellor and Phyſician to his Highneſs the Prince of Waldeck at Pyrmont.*

These WATERS are ſold at Mr. EYRE's Mineral Water-Warehouſe, near *Temple-Bar.*

Where alſo are conſtantly ſold the following Mineral Waters, *viz.*

SPA, SELTERS,	BORNE, HOLT,	BATH, BRISTOL,	SCARBORO'

N. B. Mr. EYRE Imploys his whole Time in attending and filling the ſeveral Waters, particularly thoſe of *Pyrmont* and *Spaw.*

The moſt Noble ELIXIR,
For Hypochondriack Melancholy *in Men, and the* Hyſterick Diſeaſe *or* Vapours *in Women.*

IN three Days Time demonſtrates to every one who takes it, that it is abſolutely infallible for the thorough Cure of thoſe perplexing Indiſpoſitions, even in their higheſt and moſt grievous Degree, where nothing but Horror reigns, where Reaſoning is interrupted or depraved, and where the Mind is confuſed with terrible Perturbation, Anxieties, and Deſpondency, even to Diſtraction, and the Body afflicted with almoſt innumerable Ailments.

'Tis ſurprizing to ſee how ſoon this CELEBRATED ELIXIR, (even a few Doſes of it only) entirely cures all the vaſt Variety of Symptoms, and induces a new Train of chearful and pleaſant Ideas, inſtead of thoſe deep and black Thoughts, thoſe direful Apprehenſions that ſo tenaciouſly dwelt upon the Soul, clouded the Underſtanding, and deſtroy'd all Notion of ever receiving Comfort again, for it occaſions a Flow of undiſturb'd Spirits, and cauſes bright Gleams of Joy to break in upon the Heart, and chace away the whole Load of depreſſed and melancholy Imaginations ſo effectually, that the Patients are ſuddenly reliev'd both in Body and Mind; and now enjoying perfect Health, free and lively Spirits, ſteady, ſerene, and gay Thoughts, ſtand as much amaz'd that they could be chain'd down to ſuch a diſmal Way of Thinking, ſuch dreadful Fears, and dark Incumbrances, as before, they were hopeleſs of ever getting free from them.

In a Word, the Effect of this NOBLE ELIXIR in ſo ſuddenly and infallibly curing HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the HYSTERICK DISEASE, or VAPOURS in Women, in all their Shapes and Appearances, even after all other Remedies have proved fruitleſs, is inexpreſſible, as the vaſt Numbers of both Sexes who have been perfectly cured by it, with the utmoſt Satisfaction declare.

It occaſions no Manner of Diſorder, is pleaſant to take, a few Drops of it are a Doſe, and is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD'S Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, at 5 s. a Bottle, with Directions.

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